

CURB RELIC HUNTERS

GOVERNMENT PROHIBITS VANDALISM IN ANCIENT RUINS.

Law Passed by Last Congress Which Effectually Stops the Destruction of Ruins of Prehistoric Race.

To the profane relic hunter who would mar and disfigure and destroy the precious mine of antiquities in the arid southwest, the government has by congressional enactment lifted the cautionary hand and said emphatically: "Thou shalt not." For a quarter of a century the commercial collectors have had pretty much their own way in the ancient ruins, and have carried away loads upon loads of valuable curios, but now this is to stop and the ruins of a long dead and forgotten race are to be preserved for the country and coming generations.

Although it is estimated that many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of precious relics have already been removed to public or private museums in this country and abroad, the scientists of the government are highly elated over the fact that a law has been made to stop the depredations, for an almost inexhaustible supply of antiquities is still to be found in the mysterious canyons and silent caves that were peopled with races that knew many of the arts of civilization before the Indian came to hunt or the white man to trade.

After a campaign covering a number of years the various archaeological societies of the country, ably assisted by the scientific experts of the Smithsonian Institution, prevailed upon congress to pass an act forbidding a further spoliation of the ruins, historic landmarks and other objects of scientific interest under the jurisdiction of the government departments. To the secretaries of the interior, agriculture and war the task of enforcing the law thus made was given, and from now on collectors in search of antiques within the regions marked off by congress will find it to their interest to consult the proper



Pueblo Bonito, the Largest Ruin in Chaco Canyon, N. M.

authorities before doing any digging or carting away any articles left by our earlier brothers.

Under the act passed by congress the law throws its protecting arm around many of the prehistoric ruins in Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming, and if the plans of the interior department officials are carried out other important reserves will be created in Utah, Washington and Oregon. For convenience of designation, to distinguish these reserves from all other governmental parks, the prehistoric ruins to be protected by the law are known as "monuments." Those thus far brought within the scope of the new statute are:

The Petrified Forest (Arizona) national monument.

El Morro (New Mexico) national monument.

Montezuma's Castle (Arizona) national monument.

Devil's Tower (Wyoming) national monument.

The next to be included, and which it is believed will be the most important in many respects of the entire collection, is the Chaco canyon, in northern New Mexico. Within the Chaco are hundreds of magnificent examples of prehistoric masonry. Among these the wonderful Pueblo Bonito is probably the most picturesque as well as the most extensive.

That scores of collectors in the west have for years made a lucrative living by exploiting the ruins of the southwest has been known to the authorities for a long time. During the hearing that the senate committee on public lands held for the purpose of gaining light on the subject, Dr. Henry Mason Baum, president of the Records of the Past Exploration society, testified that three brothers in Colorado, who were among the first to discover what a "gold mine" the ruins were, had systematically worked the Pueblo and Cliff ruins, and had sold to his knowledge at least \$100,000 worth of relics.

The American Museum of Natural History of New York has expended more than \$50,000 in exploring the ruins of the Chaco canyon. One ruin alone contains more than 2,000 rooms and was once seven stories in height. About 50,000 pieces of turquoise have been taken from this ruin.

According to the best information of the scientists, there were at one time 150,000 persons living within a region 15 miles in length and five miles in width adjacent to the Chaco canyon.

The Trustworthy Man.

You can always take his word who fully takes God at His word.

Mission for Duchess of Marlborough



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH



WHERE THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S HOME FOR PRISONERS' WIVES AND CHILDREN WILL BE LOCATED

The course of the duchess of Marlborough, following the unhappy developments in her matrimonial venture with the titled Englishman, will commend itself to right-minded people of the world, especially to those in America who have followed with peculiar interest the fortunes of the former Consuelo Vanderbilt. Instead of giving way to morose despair because the glitter of a dukedom in England has been found to be a hollow mockery, or seeking to forget her sorrow and humiliation in the pursuit of gay, thoughtless pleasure, the duchess of Marlborough has with true womanly grace worthy an American girl thrown her activities and her fortune into a mission whose object is the bettering of the lives of the women and children of imprisoned criminals. She has just completed her plans for carry on this unique charity on a big scale, and she has done it all in such a quiet and unostentatious way that the facts have not just become known. Some American papers have inaccurately stated that the duchess had joined the directorate of the Church army. She has not done so, neither will she work in its ranks, but proposes to carry on her worthy charity on independent lines.

This new benevolent enterprise of the duchess takes the form of a home in London for women and children of a special and previously almost neglected class. They are the wives and children of imprisoned criminals—innocent sufferers for the misdeeds of husbands and fathers—and to make a home for them, or at least some of them, the duchess of Marlborough has just taken a 21 years' lease of a roomy building in Endsleigh street, St. Pancras. This is being reconstructed entirely by her orders, and negotiations are in progress for the use of two buildings on either side. When all these have been opened, and time has proved their usefulness, the duchess, out of her American millions, may put up special buildings or add to her leases the adjoining houses on the same block. For with her this is not a new charitable occupation of the Lenten season, nor the passing and forced duty of a great lady of the land, but a life work in carrying out which she hopes to solve one of London's many social problems.

Readers, of course, are familiar with the family troubles of the duke and duchess of Marlborough. The duchess has the friendship of Queen Alexandra. By marriage her aunt is the marchioness of Lansdowne, wife of the former foreign minister. She is the acknowledged leader among women in political society. Lady Lansdowne also is a great friend of the queen, and may become mistress of the robes at court. The queen and Lady Lansdowne deeply sympathize with the duchess. They have cheered her up and advised her on more than one occasion.

Soon after the estrangement between the Marlboroughs the queen suggested that the duchess devote her time to hard work in order to get her mind off her troubles. Her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, was with the duchess at the time, and together they went to the Church army and had a talk with its leader, the Rev. Wilson Carlile. The duchess wanted occupation which would not bring her before the public. Mr. Carlile took her to No. 6 Banner street, St. Luke's, where, in the midst of the city slums, the army has its little branch devoted to the aid of prisoners' wives and families. The work is carried on in a modest way without publicity by Mrs. Hodder, wife of Capt. Hodder, the man in charge of the firewood department of the Church army.

The duchess was asked to help, and help she did. She went feverishly into the work. She bought 200 blankets, 1,000 yards of cotton to be made into sheets and underclothing, boots and shoes—everything, in fact, that Mrs. Hodder said was needed. And she began visiting the wives of the jailbirds.

A short time after the duchess had begun this work Queen Alexandra, who has taken deep interest in the duchess, suggested to Mr. Carlile that the work be turned over to her entire control.

Mr. Carlile immediately followed her majesty's suggestion. In his frantically energetic way he rushed to Sunder-

land house. The duchess was at luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. Belmont. Mr. Carlile joined them. He imparted some of his enthusiasm even to Mr. Belmont.

Next day the duchess of Marlborough motored with her mother down to No. 6 Banner street, and took over the Church army's little nucleus as her own, her very own charity. There followed many days of hard office work. And it was on one of these days that the new project of the duchess, now being carried out, was born.

In Banner street is a big white-washed building—the Houseless Poor asylum. This was started in 1819 and the original work is still carried on, but by the Church army, which has its kindling wood brigade's headquarters there. Mrs. Hodder, six years ago, personally started befriending the families of men in jail. The work grew to such proportions that she called the attention of the Church army to it. Four rooms in a building across the street were rented and Mrs. Hodder's pet charity established there. It is this little beginning which the duchess of Marlborough has taken over. To-day's roll contains the names of more than a hundred families.

It was after the first week that the duchess astonished her lieutenant by outlining her plans. She announced that the society would continue in Banner street only until she was able to get new and proper quarters. Firstly, she explained, there should be a building devoted to children. Here the little ones should live until their father's sentence ended and the family could be united once more. Here they should be taught to work, to read and write and to play.

The next item of the duchess' plan was a maternity home, properly and thoroughly equipped as a real home rather than a cold, whitewashed maternity hospital.

Lastly she declared she would have a woman's home. Here prisoners' wives were to be housed, at least those whose health or condition needed something better than the wretched accommodation of a single dingy room or filthy hovel. And here there should be an employment bureau and skilled women to teach these prisoners' wives sewing, domestic economy, ironing, artificial flower making and such like simple industries.

For many a day the duchess, Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Hodder drove round in the duchess' motor car, visiting addresses of suitable buildings given them by real estate agents. None suited until Endsleigh street was reached. There are situated some large houses almost under the shadow of the old gray church of St. Pancras. No. 16 was vacant. It contains 14 large rooms, and is four stories in height, in addition to a commodious basement. The two houses on each side are at present occupied, though one is "to be let." So the duchess closed the deal for No. 16, buying the lease, which has 21 years to run. The tenants of one of the other houses want \$1,000 before they agree to move, and with other little snags in sight, Consuelo has handed the matter over to an agent, and will go ahead with one house.

The four big rooms now rented in Banner street will be continued until such time as the duchess decides to move everything to Endsleigh street. But her office, the headquarters of her new charity, will be moved at once to No. 16, and there also will be established the employment bureau. On the register of names to be kept there will be placed the occupation best suited to each woman. The Duchess then will advertise in the daily papers or her little staff will answer advertisements. Many of the women, if they can do nothing else, will go into domestic service, knowing full well that their children are comfortable and well cared for at the Children's Home.

The entire responsibility, expense and management will be in the hands of the Duchess. She may ask the aid of helpers from the church army, from the dainty dames of high society or she may be satisfied with the simple help of the women to whom she now has become the guardian and ministering angel.

weekly Courier-Journal
—AND—
Hopkinsville KentuckianBoth One Year
For Only

\$2.50

The Presidential election is approaching. "Times have changed." That is all. Mr. Watterson is a Democrat, and has always been a Democrat, never a Republican. Essential differences out of the way, Democrats are getting together**** The Courier-Journal is going to support the ticket. And there you have it."

Send your order for this combination to us—not to the Courier-Journal. The regular price of the Weekly Courier-Journal alone is \$1 a year.

Brightest!
Snappiest!
Best!The
Louisville
Times

fills the bill. Published every weekday afternoon. You keep posted on everything when you read the Times Regular subscription price, \$5.00 a year. You can get the Times and

—THE—

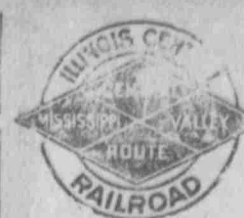
Kentuckian

Both one year for only

\$6.00.

Send your order to this paper—not The Times.

Read the Times and Keep up With the Times.

Time
Table
Effective
Dec. 10, '05

LEAVE HOPKINSVILLE.

No. 336—Paducah and Cairo Accommodation.....6 40 a m
No. 206—Evansville and Mattoon Express.....11 20 a m
No. 334—Princeton Accommodation.....8 20 p m
No. 26—Chicago-Nashville Limited—leave 9 45 p m

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 25—Nashville and Chicago Limited5 20 a m
No. 333—Nashville Accommodation.....7 18 a m
No. 205—Nashville and Evansville Mail.....6 15 p m
No. 331—Hopkinsville and Cairo Accom. (arrives) 9 45 p m

All passenger trains daily. Through services to and from Chicago, Mattoon, Evansville and Cairo without change. J. B. MALLON, Agt., Hopkinsville, Ky.



TIME TABLE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 52—St. Louis Express, 10:11 a. m
No. 54—St. L. Fast Mail, 10:05 p. m
No. 52—C. & St. L. Lim., 6:04 a. m.
No. 56—Hopkinsville Ac. 8:55 p. m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 51—St. L. Express 5:18 p. m
No. 53—St. L. Fast Mail 5:37 a. m
No. 93—C. & N. O. Lim. 11:50 p. m
No. 55—Hopkinsville Ac. 7:05 a. m
No. 52 and 54 connect at St. Louis points west.

No. 51 connects at Guthrie for Memphis Lin. points as far south as Erin and for Louisville Cincinnati and the East.

No. 53 and 55 make direct connection at Guthrie for Louisville, Cincinnati and all points north and east thereof. No. 53 and 55 also connect for Memphis and way points.

No. 52 runs through to Chicago and will carry passengers to point South of Evansville. Also carries through sleepers to St. Louis.

No. 93, through sleepers to Atlanta, Macon Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Tampa, Fla. Also Pullman sleepers to New Orleans. Connects at Guthrie for points East and West. No. 93 will not carry local passengers for points North of Nashville, Tenn.

C. HOOE, Agt.

Howard Brame

PROPRIETOR

Livery and
Feed Stable.Corner 4th and Virginia Streets,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

First-class Rigs, careful drivers and courteous attention. City hack service, meeting all trains. Funeral and wedding work a specialty. Give me a call.

Phones—Home, 1313.
Cumberland, 32.

Livery Change

I have bought the livery business of Evitts & Courtney, on North Main street, and would be glad to have my old friends and customers call on me. I am going to do a general livery business, keep none but the best help, board horses, furnish the very best rigs and guarantee satisfaction in every way. I am the oldest man in the business in the city and am not afraid to make the assertion that I will please all.

C. H. Skerritt.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets this year in Richmond, Va., May 17th for a several days session.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free of charge. Our invention is promptly patented. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York Branch Office, 625 P St., Washington, D. C.

Extraordinary Bargain!

The Evansville Daily Courier One Year (312 Issues)
for \$1.50.

A little over one-half the regular price. Regular price \$2.50. Bargain offer price \$1.50. Good from May 20th to May 30th.

The Evansville Courier is the newsiest and brightest paper published in Southern Indiana.

"All the News All the Time." Market reports complete and correct.

The Evansville
Daily Courier

\$1.50

A Little Over
One-Half the
Regular Price.

To secure the above offer, simply make your remittance any day between May 20th and May 30th. Money may be sent by check, express or postal money order. We will accept subscriptions outside of Evansville, or from towns where we have no local agents.

Don't fail to take advantage of this exceptionally low rate. You may never have the opportunity again.

Address all letters to

Circulation Department Evansville Courier,
Evansville, Indiana